PRIORITY

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
761.00(W)/1-2761

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : American Embassy, Moscow

DESP. NO. 506

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

DATE January 27, 1961

REF : AF-4 FE-4 M/O P-1 U/O EA-1 S/P-1 I.O.-2 P-3

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	INR-10	INR-2 Ref-1 ICA-11 CU-5 EUR-5 S/P-1
	RECD 1/30	OTHER USIA-11 OSD-2 Army-35 Navy-20 AF-25

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 4 CIA-16 ~~OCB-2 NSA-1~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY [illegible] DATE 2/23/83
RDS☐or XDS☐EXT. DATE
TS AUTH. REASON
ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS
DECLASSIFIED☐ RELEASABLE☐
RELEASE DENIED☐
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED 11 MAR 6 11 56 AM '61

761.00(W)/1-2761 HBS FILED

CLASSIFIED FILE

INDEX

EXTERNAL - POLITICAL

1. US-Soviet Relations
2. Laos
3. Chicom Central Committee Plenum
4. Congo
5. Soviet-Latin American Relations

INTERNAL

6. Leadership
7. New Chairman of Kazakh Council of Ministers
8. New Minister of Agriculture in Turkmenistan

MILITARY

Negative

Action Assigned to Abbott
Action Taken Noted
Date of Action 2/6/61
Action Office Symbol ICD
Name of Officer E. Caine
Direction to DC/R File

CGleysteen/FJMeehan/
KBJenkins/RIOwen/
JDHemenway:hp

REPORTER

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

ACTION COPY — DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

EXTERNAL - POLITICAL

1. US-Soviet Relations. The most dramatic development of the week in US-Soviet relations--the release of the two RB-47 airmen--was accompanied by a marked increase in Soviet press discussion of US-Soviet relations in connection with the new US administration. While making the point that only the future would reveal President Kennedy's foreign policy course, press accounts of the inaugural address, the administration's first moves in domestic and foreign affairs, and the President's Jan. 25 press conference were devoid of criticism. Judging by the press, there was clearly the intention on the part of the Soviet Government to convey the impression to the Soviet public that there were good grounds for anticipating a palpable change for the better in relations with the US,

Besides publishing the text of the inaugural address, the press reported at length that the Khrushchev-Brezhnev message to the President and the latter's prompt reply were widely welcomed in US press and public opinion as a good augury for the future. A Gallup poll was quoted to the effect that the US people believed in the possibility of settling disputed issues through negotiations with the Soviets. US press sources were cited for the view that the Khrushchev-Thompson Jan. 21 meeting marked the beginning of the process of resuming negotiation between the two countries. The decision to increase relief food distribution to the unemployed was reported as the carrying out of an election campaign promise.

The only negative notes struck in the press concerned the allegedly continuing activities of various "forces," vaguely identified with the Pentagon or "rightist Republicans," supposedly anxious to prevent any improvement in US-Soviet relations.

2. Laos. There was little in the Soviet press this week to indicate clearly what the Soviet Government now favors as the initial international measure to ease the Laotian crisis. The press continued to print material indicating Soviet support for Sihanouk's proposal for a 14-power conference, although it hinted this might not materialize by reporting a message from Sihanouk to DRV Premier Pang Van Dong in which Sihanouk was reported to have said that if the Western powers do not agree to his 14-power conference proposal, Laos would then propose the reconvention of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina. The press did not report the formal proposal made by the British to the Soviet Government on January 21 that the Geneva Conference co-chairmen request the Indian Government to proceed with an attempt to re-establish the ICC in Laos. However, the press quoted an editorial from the British weekly, New Statesman, calling for the re-establishment of the ICC as "the first step to put out the fire and to call an international conference." And, of course, the fact remains that the USSR has officially called both for the re-establishment of the ICC and an international conference to solve the Laotian crisis.

In reporting President Kennedy's January 25 press conference, the Soviet press included his statement that the US wants Laos to be a peaceful and independent country not dominated by any one side. The implication of this seems to be that the Soviet public is led to expect greater possibility for a peaceful solution to the Laotian question under the Kennedy Administration than would have been possible under its predecessor.

The military picture in Laos conveyed by the Soviet press continued to be one of successes for the Kong Le and Pathet Lao forces, the spreading of their power into southern Laos, the entry of thousands of Laotian youth into army and partisan units on the Pathet Lao-Kong-Le side, and the suffering of peaceful inhabitants of Laos from the operations of Phoumi's forces rather than any damage to Pathet Lao and Kong Le military forces.

3. Chicom Central Committee Plenum. During the week Pravda published a two-column TASS report on the Chinese Communist Central Committee Plenum, which reported that the plenum had decided to proceed under the triple Chicom program of the general line of the party, the great leap forward, and the peoples' communes. The report included an admission of failure to fulfill agricultural goals in 1959-60 and the part played therein by natural catastrophes. It also reported the establishment of Central Committee regional bureaus, the scaling down of capital construction, and the emphasis on agriculture as the main basis of the economy, as well as indications that there would be a purge of those allegedly responsible for Communist China's difficulties. Pravda also printed the text of the Central Committee plenum resolution on the November meeting of communist parties. This resolution indicated continuing Chinese Communist differences from the Soviets on how the struggle against imperialism should be conducted. This is the only instance in which the Soviet press has carried textual Chinese Communist material, with the exception of the republication of a Peoples Daily editorial on the November meeting of Communist Parties by Pravda on December 8, since the ideological dispute between Moscow and Peking became acute last year.

4. Congo. There was an abundance of Soviet press reports on Congo during the week, the bulk of it of a highly indignant nature on alleged brutality towards Lumumba and his colleagues, but little in the way of indications of Soviet policy moves. The "free Lumumba" slogan was again taken up in full cry in the press, Soviet protest meetings were reported, and letters to the newspapers recited familiar charges against Belgium, the UN, and "imperialism." The special Afro-Asian solidarity conference in Cairo was used to illustrate the Soviet thesis of ever-increasing African disenchantment with the UN operation in Congo. The UAR and Moroccan arrangements for the removal of their contingents from the Congo were cited as practical consequences of this disenchantment which would reduce the UN Command by almost half. The Cairo conference's decision to establish a committee for aid to Congo seemed likely to provide the Soviets with a useful means of exerting influence in the Congo situation through the agency of African countries. The press reported that one of the sub-committees set up after the Cairo conference was proceeding to Stanleyville via Dar-es-Salaam.

In reporting President Kennedy's January 25 press conference, the Soviet press included his statement that the US wants Laos to be a peaceful and independent country not dominated by any one side. The implication of this seems to be that the Soviet public is led to expect greater possibility for a peaceful solution to the Laotian question under the Kennedy Administration than would have been possible under its predecessor.

The military picture in Laos conveyed by the Soviet press continued to be one of successes for the Kong Le and Pathet Lao forces, the spreading of their power into southern Laos, the entry of thousands of Laotian youth into army and partisan units on the Pathet Lao-Kong-Le side, and the suffering of peaceful inhabitants of Laos from the operations of Phoumi's forces rather than any damage to Pathet Lao and Kong Le military forces.

3. Chicom Central Committee Plenum. During the week Pravda published a two-column TASS report on the Chinese Communist Central Committee Plenum, which reported that the plenum had decided to proceed under the triple Chicom program of the general line of the party, the great leap forward, and the peoples' communes. The report included an admission of failure to fulfill agricultural goals in 1959-60 and the part played therein by natural catastrophes. It also reported the establishment of Central Committee regional bureaus, the scaling down of capital construction, and the emphasis on agriculture as the main basis of the economy, as well as indications that there would be a purge of those allegedly responsible for Communist China's difficulties. Pravda also printed the text of the Central Committee plenum resolution on the November meeting of communist parties. This resolution indicated continuing Chinese Communist differences from the Soviets on how the struggle against imperialism should be conducted. This is the only instance in which the Soviet press has carried textual Chinese Communist material, with the exception of the republication of a Peoples Daily editorial on the November meeting of Communist Parties by Pravda on December 8, since the ideological dispute between Moscow and Peking became acute last year.

4. Congo. There was an abundance of Soviet press reports on Congo during the week, the bulk of it of a highly indignant nature on alleged brutality towards Lumumba and his colleagues, but little in the way of indications of Soviet policy moves. The "free Lumumba" slogan was again taken up in full cry in the press, Soviet protest meetings were reported, and letters to the newspapers recited familiar charges against Belgium, the UN, and "imperialism." The special Afro-Asian solidarity conference in Cairo was used to illustrate the Soviet thesis of ever-increasing African disenchantment with the UN operation in Congo. The UAR and Moroccan arrangements for the removal of their contingents from the Congo were cited as practical consequences of this disenchantment which would reduce the UN Command by almost half. The Cairo conference's decision to establish a committee for aid to Congo seemed likely to provide the Soviets with a useful means of exerting influence in the Congo situation through the agency of African countries. The press reported that one of the subcommittees set up after the Cairo conference was proceeding to Stanleyville via Dar-es-Salaam.

DECLASSIFIED

5. Soviet-Latin American Relations: A sharp reduction occurred in reports from Cuba, to the point of almost entirely disappearing by the week's end. Most significant in the few reports which were published was the attention given to statements expressing a slightly more positive note toward the US. A N.Y.Herald Tribune story indicating that the Kennedy administration is considering the restoration of consular relations with Cuba was picked up in Izvestiya January 23, Pravda the following day reported GUEVARA's alleged expression of hope that the new administration will be more reasonable than its predecessor. However, a Pravda report January 23 drawn from the Louisville Courier-Journal of a meeting between Cuban emigre leaders and CIA officials and reports of US directed military training camps for emigres conveyed the impression that "cold war" forces in the US are still active regarding Cuba.

The coup in San Salvador was briefly reported in the Soviet press which described the new regime as "military and anti-Communist."

INTERNAL

6. Leadership: (OFFICIAL USE ONLY) With Khrushchev's departure from Moscow for Kiev January 24 "to take part" in a plenum of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, it appears that he may have set off on visits to the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Georgia and possibly Voronezh and the virgin lands areas of Siberia and Kazakhstan, a tour to which he referred at the conclusion of his January 17 speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum (published January 22). In other areas as in the Ukraine, his travels may be combined with participation in republic or regional party plenums called to discuss the results of the CPSU CC plenum and the means for the further development of agriculture in those areas. Considering the sharp criticism by Khrushchev at the CPSU plenum of named and unnamed local officials responsible for the poor agricultural showing in 1960, the repetition of similar criticism at the local level may be accompanied or followed by a number of local party and government personnel changes. As CC Presidium member and Ukrainian First Secretary N.V. PODGORNYY delivered the major report on the opening day of the Ukrainian plenum January 26, it now seems less likely that he will suffer in a subsequent session on "organizational questions." However, the position of long-time Ukrainian "premier" N.T. KAL'CHENKO, member of the Ukrainian Party Bureau, seems insecure to judge from Khrushchev's January 17 condemnation of him, an attack which linked Kal'chenko with ousted Presidium member A.I. KIRICHENKO as "sorry leaders" and which scorned him as a high and responsible official who couldn't care less about stupid mistakes resulting in great losses to the state.

Of the two recent additions to the CPSU CC Presidium (Weeka No. 3 of January 20), Candidate Member G.I.VORONOV was replaced by his deputy V.A. SHURYGIN as first secretary of the Orenburg Oblast party organization at an oblast party plenum January 26. From the announcement that he was relieved in connection with transfer to responsible work in the Central Committee apparatus, it would seem that Voronov may be a new or pending addition to the Secretariat or the CC Bureau for the RSFSR, two of the more

likely central apparat functions for a person of Presidium candidate member rank. The other new Presidium candidate member, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman V.V.GRISHIN is to retain his AUCCTU function to judge from his major participation this week in an AUCCTU plenum which, taking up organizational matters, January 24, made only one minor change on its presidium.

Of other CPSU Presidium figures, O.V.KUUSINEN, N.M. SHVERNIK, D.S. KOROTCHENKO and N.A.MUKHITDINOV have not been accounted for in public activities for some time. Although Korotchenko and Mukhitdinov may well be back at their normal activities in Kiev and Tbilisi respectively, it is perhaps worthy of note that Korotchenko, Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and a member of the Ukrainian Central Committee Bureau, was not listed among the various participants of the present Ukrainian CC plenum in the central press accounts of the plenum's January 26 session.

7. New Chairman of Kazakh Council of Ministers: (OFFICIAL USE ONLY) Pravda on January 25 announced that on January 24, by Ukaz of the Presidium of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet (SS), Sal'ken DAULENOV replaced Zh. A.TASHENEV as Chairman of the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers. Tashenev's release "in connection with transfer to other duties" actually occurred over two weeks earlier, on January 6. (Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Jan 7), not reported in central press, possibly so as to permit advice of his successor at the same time.)

There are many Kazakh Party and government officials who might have been considered more likely candidates for premier than Daulenov. Only a candidate member of the Kazakh CC, he had been Kazakh Minister for Water Resources from 1955 to 1957 and perhaps longer. He apparently did not retain this responsibility when the Ministry was converted to a "Main Administration," and it is not known if he has had a function in the Kazakh Ministry of Water Economy formed in March 1960. His background may have been a factor in his selection just after the recent CPSU CC Plenum which paid considerable attention to Kazakh agriculture and emphasized intensified irrigation as a major way to bolster lagging agricultural production in arid areas.

8. New Minister of Agriculture in Turkmenistan: (UNCLASSIFIED) By Ukaz of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmenistan dated January 14, 1961, K. AKHMED'YAROV was designated Turkmen Minister of Agriculture, replacing D.N.NIYAZOV, a Turkmen CC member who was "released from his duties" as Minister with no reference made to future assignment. A specific reason for dismissal was not given. Niyazov joins a growing list of party and government officials who have been replaced recently in an attempt to improve personnel and organization affecting agricultural production in the Soviet Union.

From Armenia Sovnarkhoz Chairman to Republic Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman: Former Chairman of the Armenian Sovnarkhoz, N. MOVSESYAN, who was replaced some time ago by Ye. ASTSATRYAN, has now been identified as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Armenia. (KOMMUNIST ARMENIA, JAN. 19)

New Chairman of State Committee for Construction Affairs: (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has designated I.A.GRISHMANOV to replace V.A.KUCHERENKO as chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Construction Affairs (Pravda, January 27) Kucherenko, a CPSU CC member, recently was elected President of the USSR Academy of Building and Architecture to replace N.V.BEKHTIN, who was released because of health. For the last three years, Grishmanov has been Chief of the CPSU CC Section of Construction. Now that he is Chairman of a State Committee, it is unlikely that he will continue his work in the CC Section.

1961 USSR Population: 216 Million: (UNCLASSIFIED)

In connection with the release of the report on Soviet economic results in 1960, the Central Statistical Administration (CSA) disclosed that on January 1, 1961 the population of the USSR stood at 216 million. (Pravda, January 26.) Assuming an annual population growth of about 3.5 million, this figure also can be extrapolated from published results of the January 15,1959 census figure of 208.8 million, a figure considered reasonably accurate. This high degree of correlation suggests that the published population figure has a much smaller margin of error than population figures in the past.

MILITARY

Negative

FOR THE AMBASSADOR:

Boris H. Klosson

Boris H. Klosson
Counselor for Political Affairs

Distribution by Embassy: Bonn, Seoul, Prague, Warsaw, Belgrade, Budapest, Bucharest, Ankara, Bern, Brussels, Helsinki, Stockholm, London, Kabul, Oslo, Rome, Paris, Sofia, Vienna, Tehran, Tokyo, Copenhagen, Geneva, Istanbul, Munich, Frankfurt, Cairo, Berlin, Hong Kong, USEUCOM, SETAF, USAREUR, CINCNELM (REAR ECHELON), USCINCEUR, CINCPAC, USDOCOSOUTH, CINCUSAFE, CINCUSARPAC, USARAL.